THEY ARE AFRAID OF THE BLAND SEIGNIORAGE BILL.

ANXIOUS TO AGREE ON SOME AMENDMENT

WHICH WILL TAKE AWAY ITS POWER FOR EVIL BEFORE IT PASSES

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIPUNE.]

Washington, Feb. 13 .- The "cuckoo" Democrats in the House of Representatives are uneasy over the prospect that the Bland bill will pass that body before it can be so amended as to meet the approval of the Administration-which, according to Populist-Democrats, is "President Cleveland and his Wall Street advisers." Some of the Democratic opponents of the measure are anxjous that it shall be so amended as to include a provision authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, in case of an emergency requiring it, short-time bonds redeemable in coin, say in ten years, and bearing interest at 3 per cent, the proceeds arising from the sale of the bonds to be applicable to the payment of ordinary current expenses of the Government. They argue that this is necessary, if for no other reason than as a precautionary measure to prevent the dis-crediting or depreciation of the silver certifi-cates which it is proposed to issue against standard silver dollars to be coined from the so-

cates which it is proposed to issue against standard silver dollars to be coined from the so-called "seigniorage" bullion. It is also urged that the coinage may not proceed with sufficient rapidity to enable the issues of "seigniorage" certificates to keep pace with the current demands of the Treasury.

Behind both these questions, however, and more important than either of them in the opinion of many Democrats, is that relating to the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to use the proceeds derived from the sale of honds issued under the Resumption act to pay ordinary current expenses of the Government. There is little ground for doubt that a majority of the House of Representatives, if brought face to face with this proposition, would vote that he possesses no such authority, despite his opinion to the contrary, but a great many of the Democrats would rejoice if that issue could be avoided.

There is some doubt as to whether under the There is some doubt as to whether under the rules a bond amendment would be in order on the pending bill, and that point would undoubtedly be raised if such an amendment should be offered. "General debate" on the Bland bill occupied the time but did not absorb the attention of the House to-day to any considerable extent, the attendance of members on both sides being small. Mr. Bland's motion that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole was supported by only nighty-one yofes. House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole was supported by only ninety-one votes, or eighty-eight less than a quorum, but the point was not raised. One strong speech was delivered in favor of the bill, and Colonel Culberson, of Texas, who was the speaker, aroused the enthusiasm of its friends to that degree that he was rewarded with two separate and distinct rounds of "applause" and one of "applause and laughter." Among those who spoke against the bill were Mr. Johnson, of North Dakota, and Messrs. Coombs and Warner, of New-York.

HAWAHAN CORRESPONDENCE READ. TIME SET FOR A VOTE.

Washington, Feb. 13.-Immediately after the jour nal had been read and approved to-day the Hawaitan correspondence sent to the House yesterday afternoon, which arrived during the delivery of eulogies upon the late Senator Stanford, was read, at the suggestion of Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.). The President's note of transmittal and the accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Hitt (Rep., Ill.) asked if the clerk had not

omitted to read the letter from President Dole to Minister Willis, which was referred to in the correspondence. The clerk stated that he had read all the papers which had been submitted.

no special delivery stamps in Hawaii, and President Dole's letter had probably been delayed en

An effort was made to take up the contested election case of Whatley against Cobb, from the Vth Alabama District, but Mr. Taylor (Dem., Ind.), who had the matter in charge, would not press the question of privilege.

The Seigniorage bill was taken up, and Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.) asked unanimous consent that gen-eral debate should close to-morrow afternoon at eral debate should close to-morton was made on the Republican side, and there was a demand for the regular order. Accordingly, the Siegniorage bill was taken under consideration, and Mr. Kilgore (Dem., resumed the remarks which he had begun last Friday. He favored the bill, and said that its effect would be to remove the pressure which now prevails upon the gold reserve and place a por tion of it upon silver, where it properly belonged. This would better aid the Government in maintaining the parity between the two metals, not-

commercial commodities. Mr. Bell (Dem., Tex.) spoke in favor of the bill. He thought it better to issue money than to sell bonds, which would pass into the hands of National banks and become an additional drain upon the gold reserve. He thought the issuance of paper money in the shape of greenbacks preferable to

noney in the shape of greenoacks prectable to diver certificates, Mr. Johnson (Rep., N. D.) opposed the bill. He avored the coinage of seigniorage and all bullion in the Treasury, but he regarded the pending meas-re as deceptive, misleading and destructive in its

ure as deceptive, misicading and destructive in its effects.

Mr. Bankhead (Dem., Aia.) spoke in favor of the bill. He did not believe it possible that the Secretary of the Treasury could accumulate and maintain a sufficient volume of gold with which to redeem currency, but that silver should also be made available for purposes of redemption. He hoped that a free coinage bill would be introduced and passed.

Mr. Denson (Dem., Ala.) favored the bill. He said that financial depression affected only the laboring man and industrial classes. The rich were exempt from the evil effects of hard times. The repeal of the Sherman act had brought no relief, but the condition of the poor had steadily grown worse.

but the condition of the poor had steamly grown worse.

Mr. Coombs (Dem., N. Y.) said that his views differed from those of a majority of his colleagues. He opposed the bill from the point of view of a business man.

Mr. Culberson (Dem., Tex.) favored the bill. He said that there was now \$181,09,000 of silver bullion in the Treasury, which it is proposed to coin and put into circulation as rapidly as possible. The \$55,009,000 proposed by the pending bill would be a \$55,009,000 proposed by the pending bill would be a material increase of our circulating medium. It would take the place of the Sherman Silver Purchasing law. As for himself, he favored the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and never expected to see the time when he would not vote for any proposition calculated to increase the coinage of silver.

Mr. Culberson strenuously opposed the issue of

and unlimited collage of any to see the time when he would not vote for any proposition calculated to increase the coinage of silver.

Mr. Culberson strenuously opposed the issue of bonds. He said that the money power of this country now had the people by the throat, and unless Congress came to their relief the conditions would steadily grow worse. Unless legislation was enacted by which the power to issue bonds could be imited, the public debt would be increased to a point far beyond that which might be imagined.

At the close of Mr. Culberson's remarks, Mr. Bland asked unanimous consent that general debate shall close at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, but objection was made.

Mr. Warner (Dem., N. Y.) opposed the bill, He said that it was proposed to increase the enormous volume of paper currency by the addition of \$55,000,000. In New-York and Boston there was a plethera of currency which the banks were trying in vain to loan. The condition was exactly the reverse of that prevailing last summer, when a scarcity of currency compelled the offering for sale of every kind of securities. While this feeling of overtices while the issuance of more paper money the demands upon the Treasury for gold would be greater than could be met. He did not believe that at this time is the treasury of the country. Now gold is being exported, and with the issuance of more paper money the demands upon the Treasury for gold would be greater than could be met. He did not believe that at this time of flat money, and confine itself to its governmental functions of coming gold and silver, and leave the system of credit circulation to be taken care of by the business interests of the country. He thought that the greenbacks should be redeemed and cancelled and a substitute provided by the banking institutions of the country. Every dollar's worth that the greenbacks should be redeemed and cancelled and a substitute provided by the banking institutions of the country. Every dollar's worth that the greenbacks should be redeemed and cancelled

of sliver buillon in the Treasury, are have been stored as buillon.

Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.) offered an amendment to Section 2 of the pending bill, changing the purase-clogy so as to provide: "That as fast as the buillon shall be coined for the redemption of said notes, the notes shall not be reissued, but shall be cancelled and destroyed in amounts equal to the coineld at any time in the Treasury derived from the coinage herein provided for." This change does not interfere with the redemption of Treasury notes with sliver dollars and their cancellation.

At 4:35 the House adjourned.

FUR DRESSERS PROTEST.

"CUCKOOS" GETTING UNEASY J. S. Conover Company,

New designs in Fireplaces, Andirons Great reduction in expenses, with larger facilities, enables us to offer our goods at extremely low prices.

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NEAR EIGHTEENTH STREET.

sons employed in this industry, who, they say, will be thrown out of employment and themselves and their families deprived of a livelihood if the reduction shall be made. The duty of 20 per cent on dressed and dyed furs is a revenue duty, and yields about \$25,000 a year. To reduce the rate, the protestants declare, would be to cause a loss of revenue and benefit nobody except the importers' syndicate, while at the same time 5,000 industrious American citizens in New-York and Brooklyn alone would be deprived of their present means of carning a support for themselves and their families.

GRAY FINISHES HIS SPEECH.

HE APPROVES THE PRESIDENT'S EVERY

AND DO LIKEWISE-NOTHING LATER THAN STEVENS DISCUSSED, EXCEPT

BLOUNT'S APPOINTMENT. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE ! Washington, Feb. 13.-Senator Gray finished this afternoon his elaborately planned defence of the Administration's Hawaiian policy, the latter portion of his speech serving to emphasize as no other apology has yet done the radical absurdity of the cuckeo" attitude. As long as the partisans of the President can stick to simple abuse of Minister Stevens, they make at least a show of consistency

a practical statement of the Administration's policy President's programme becomes inevitably apparent. By his admissions to-day Mr. Gray publicly committed himself to the theory that the President's attempt to restore the Queen and overthrow the Provisional Government in Hawaii was a just and noble piece of statesmanship which deserved success instead of failure.

and logic, but when they pass from denunciatory

criticism of Minister Stevens's alleged misdeeds to

But while declaring the Presidential programme above reproach, Mr. Gray and his "cuckeo" associates decline absolutely to propose or to be responsible for any measure which would commit Congress to sanctioning and executing the eminently moral and honorable restoration project suggested by the President, Mr. Gray, on being pushed into a corner by Mr. Teller, reluctantly conceded that in spite of the transcendent moral virtue of the Da- | restoration scheme he had not the courage or candor to propose that Congress "undo the wrong" which Mr. Cleveland had futilely tried to atone for by the use of executive powers, pure and simple. It is convenient "cuckoo" logic, apparently, to assume that THEN THE BLAND BILL IS TAKEN UP-NO Mr. Cleveland was infallibly right in his Hawalian policy, but that no responsibility need now attach to the virtuous in Congress to attempt to carry through his impeccable restoration project simply because it happens to be difficult and unpopular. Mr. Daniel will speak on the Turple resolution tomorrow, and will probably be followed by some Republican critic of the Administration's policy.

After reading some testimony showing a statement by Mr. Soper that he had "assurances from the old man himself"-meaning Minister Stevens-Mr. Gray said that that testimony left no room for doubt that the revolution in Honolulu never would have occurred had it not been for the assurance that the military forces from the United States warship Boston would be on shore to support and countenance what was to be done toward dethron-Mr. Reed (Rep., Me.) remarked that they had | ing the Queen and establishing the Provisional Gov-

> He also quoted the letter signed by Mr. Dole and the other members of the Provisional Government declaring a belief in their inability to protect life and property and to prevent civil disorder, and praying him to raise the flag of the United States

praying him to raise the flag of the United States for the protection of the Hawalian Islands. So that, Mr. Gray said, from first to last Mr. Stevens seemed to be not only in constant communication with the Committee of Safety and the Provisional Government, but had been swift on all occasions to do their bidding and respond to their call.

Mr. Gray devoted much of his speech to a discussion of the question whether the appointment of Mr. Blount as Commissioner to Hawaii was such an office as required confirmation by the Senate. He argued that it was not. He was asked by Mr. Teller whose appointment did require confirmation by the Senate, that did not change the situation. Mr. Gray gave it as his opinion that it did not, and that

failed to do, or are we to consider the matter settled, and to let the Provisional Government remain?

Mr. Gray—When this resolution was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations the President had sent in a message in which it was understood that he committed the matter to Congress, because the efforts which he had made up to that time to restore the status quo and to undo the wrong which the conceived had been done by the authority of the United States Minister had falled; and he submitted the whole matter to what he called "the wiser discretion of Congress." If the Provisional Government has established itself in such manner as to be able to make itself in reality a defacto Government (which in my opinion it never was during the preceding months) then I conceive that the best interests of the United States will be promoted by its going on and obtaining the sanction of the people, if it can, which, up to this time, I have never heard of its having done.

Mr. Teller—I hope that the Senator speaks for the Administration. I think that it would be a good deal better to do that than to keep this matter in doubt, to keep the Hawaiian people in an unsettled condition, as they seem to be, by the conduct of our Minister, who seems, at all times, to carry the idea that there is something irregular in the Provisional Government and something to be righted there by the President or Congress.

Mr. Gray—What Minister?

Mr. Teller—I speak now of our Minister to Hawaii.

Mr. Gray—I have found out that Ministers to

Mr. Teller—I speak now of our Minister to Hawaii.

Mr. Gray—I have found out that Ministers to Hawaii are pretty dangerous officers, and that they require a good deal of surveillance and watching. As an American citizen (and, I believe, a patriolic citizen) I very much regret that the President of the United States was not able to undo the outrage and make reparation for the wrong that was committed there on the 17th of, January, 1866. I think that the good name and fame of this great country of ours were so involved that it would have been a gratification to every patriotic citizen if the President had been able to have restored the status quo of January is, 1866. That he failed to do so, and why he failed to do so, is perfectly well known now. That opportunity has gone, and I suppose it will never return.

Mr. Teller—The Senator is in distress because the status quo has not been restored. That is, he regrets that the Queen is not on the throne, and that a revolution against her is imminent; for that would be the status quo.

that a revolution against her is imminent; for that would be the status quo.

Mr. Gray—I think that the Senator raight advance in his argument without misrepresenting me.

Mr. Teiler-I do not desire to misrepresent him, but if he returns to the status quo that would be the positior. So far as I am concerned, I do not care what Mr. Stevene's conduct was. I am looking at the present condition, And it seems to me more at the present condition, And it seems to me more than wicked, more than cruel, that we do not decare, in an emphatic manner, that we do not propose to interfere with the Provisional Government. I know enough of public opinion in this country to know that the moment the Previsional fovernmist this question to Congress there is no possibility that the Provisional Government would be destroyed and the Queen restored to power.

The resolution was laid aside without action, to be taken up again to-morrow.

Washington, Feb. 13.-A board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, consisting of Commander Sperry, of the Ordnance Bureau; Assistant Con-Washington, Feb. 13 (Special).—In the Wilson bill as originally reported to the House of Representatives the duty on dressed and dyed furs was fixed at 20 per cent ad valorem, but it was afterward reduced by the action of the Ways and Means Committee to 10 per cent ad valorem. This reduction, it is asserted, was made at the instance of the Mew-York and Brooklyn syndicate of fur importers, which is composed of less than a dozen persons. Thich is composed of less than a dozen persons. Thick is composed of less than a dozen persons. This kenator Charles H. Stadler and Adolph Bate Senator Charles H. Stadler and Adolph State Senator Charles H. Stadler and Ended. The Secretary of the Navy, who has alreaded. The Secretary of the Navy who has alreaded. The Secretary of the Navy who has alreaded. The Secretary of the Navy who has alreaded. The Navy has alreaded. The Navy has alreaded the Navy of Providing for an auxiliary may be to carry armament when is sting vessels of this type to carry armament when is sting vessels of the Navy, who has alreaded. The Navy has alreaded the Navy of Providing for an auxiliary may be construct men-of-war proposition is not only to construct men-of-war proposition is not o structor Hibbs and Assistant Engineer White, has

lakes ready at a moment's notice to receive an equipment of armament are manifest to naval officers, and it is not altogether improbable that an effort will be made in this direction with the builders of whalebacks. It is understood that the board, which has been studying the models, will report against the feasibility of altering existing vessels of this type, but will recommend this type of vessel with various modifications as well adapted to the suggested uses. The ram Katahdin, under construction at the Bath Iron Works, resembles the whaleback in most essential particulars.

SENATORS STILL AT WORK.

NO APPARENT PROGRESS WITH THE WILSON BILL "REVISE."

SENATOR HILL'S INHERITANCE TAX SCHEME-A PROPOSITION TO TAX COFFEE-THE SUGAR SCHEDULE

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Feb. 13.-The nearest date now set or the completion of the Wilson Tariff bill "revise," still in the hands of Mesers, Jones, of Arkansas; Vest and Mills, is Tuesday of next week. Tuesday is the regular meeting day of the Finance mmittee. No meeting of the committee was held this morning, Chairman Voorhees sending out notices to the minority members that no business of any sort was ready to be submitted. No apparent notices to the minority members that no business of any sort was ready to be submitted. No apparent progress has been made toward the settlement of ferred the claim of the South American Steamship disputed sugar, coal, fron ore, lead ore, whiskey and tobacco sections of the bill, each interest in the Democratic ranks holding out firmly for concessions sel to the claim for 2225,000 damages on account o BUT HE WOULD NOT ADVISE CONGRESS TO GO which it failed to obtain in the bill when under the seizure of the Itata. The decision virtually consideration in the House. From the present out- leaves nothing further for determination but the look the income tax is sure to be retained, whatever happens to sugar and coal.

Morning has been heard for a long time of Senator Hill's proposed inheritance tax project. Mr. Hill, it will be remembered, prepared an inheritance tax comments and sent it to the Ways and Means Commutes, of New-York, are endeavoring to secure witten of the H. mittee of the House last November or earlier, when various additional income-raising plans were under consideration by Mr. Wilson and his associates. The New-York Senator desired to avoid the necessity of recently as the consideration of the bill, pictorial painting on gians, "imported expressive for presentation" to National insity of resorting to a direct income tax by authorizing a graduated legacy and inheritance tax, the free. What the memorialists desire is that this ing a graduated legacy and inheritance tax, the amount to be collected by the Government varying with the conditions under which the property descended. The Ways and Means Committee ignored Mr. Hill's suggestions completely, and after a long centest voted for the present Wilson bill income tax system, under which of course money inherited or received as a legacy is taxed as a part of the year's income of the beneficiary. Since the Wilson bill has been in the Senate Mr. Hill has made no effort to substitute his claborated legacy tox scheme. effort to substitute his elaborated legacy-fax scheme a substitute for the McGann resolution looking to for the general income tax provisions approved by the Impenchment of Judge Jenkins, of the VIIth the House. As yet the legacy tax project has not Judicial District, for his conduct in enjoining the the House. As yet the ready an amendment to the Wilson bill or as a separate measure, and there is much curiosty manifested full investigation of the charges, as a preliminary as to whether a fight will be made by Mr. Hill move. an amendment to the Wilson bill or as a separate

settled, in the minds of those Senators interested, at least, that coal will be shifted from the free list to the dutiable list. If, as appears to be the iist to the dutiable list. If, as appears to be the case, a small duty is to be put on iron ore, if will make necessary a complete overhauling of the metal schedule, a fact that will hinder the early reporting of the bill to the full committee. That there will be an increase in the whiskey tax is conseived certain, but the matter of detail as to how much and what shall be the length of the bonded period is still undetermined. Sugar, is still, all reports to the contrary, an unknown factor in the revenue schedule, although it can be stated with much positiveness that it will be taxed.

To-day, as vesterday, saw a great many people at the Capitol endeavoring to secure the attention of Senators in behalf of the industries they represented. Senator McPherson was perhaps, the most sought after, and his committee room was filled during the greater part of the day. The industries represented there were hatters, slik manufacturers, saddlers, lithographers, sait, rice, pottery, etc. Mr. McPherson himself did not come to the Senate until afternoon, and was then closeted for some time with ex-Representative Bacon, of New-York Senator McPherson is understood to be at work upon a bill framed upon lines more in harmony with his individual views than that upon which the committee is now laboring, and it is said that when the matter comes before the full committee, he will present it for their consideration. He will however, be guided by whatever his colleagues on the Finance Committee may decide. Such a bill would necessarily largely increase the list of dutiable articles, for Mr. McPherson is now, as he has always been, opposed to a duty on sugar or a two on tobacco, and the large deficit that the absence of these sources of revenue would create would have to be made good in a corresponding increase of the dutiable list. case, a small duty is to be put on iron ore, it will

SAMPLE DEMOCRATIC FAIRNESS.

HOW IT IS PROPOSED TO COUNT OUT MR. JOY IN Classes of money

THE CONTEST MADE BY MR. O'NEILL. said: should have attempted to up the case of O'Neill against Joy, of the XIta Misclusion, Mr. Gray—When the Constitution. It was placed by the indiscreet action of the United States Minister in January 180. Its great of that distinguished man as long as the credit of that distinguished man as long as this record remains. You cannot blot out the record that has been made during the last year, and it will continue to be the vindication of the man who tried, in his great office, to do justice and work righteousness in the international affairs of this great country with the geoples of the earth. "I am not so much discremed," said Mr. Teller "I am not so much discremed," said Mr. Teller "I am not so much discremed." Said Mr. Teller "I am not so much discremed." Said Mr. Teller "I am not so much discremed." Said Mr. Teller "I am not so much discremed." Said Mr. Teller "I am not so much discremed." Said Mr. Teller "I am not so much discremed the whole question has been femitted by the President by Congress.

"The President sys so, "Mr. Gray answered.

Mr. Teller-I want to ask the Senator another question. If the matter has been submitted to Congress. I ask him oas a member of the committee and thought the law and the facts, as is clearly shown in the minority report, which was prepared by that sound lawyer and entities to do, or are we to do what the President has the distinct that were rejected for various reasons had been counted by the official cantains.

Mr. Gray—When this resolution was reported Mr. Gray—When this resolution was reported.

The makerity of the committee, however, has suc-The careful and thorough analysis of the testimony submitted by the minority shows that if all the ballets for either candidate that were rejected for various reasons had been counted by the official canvassers. Joy's majority, instead of being G. as returned by them, would have been considerably larger, turned by them, would have been considerably larger. The majority of the committee, however, has succeeded in manufacturing a fictitious "majority" of careful in favor of William F. Horrity, whose "state" draft in favor of William F. Horrity whose "state" draft in favor of William F. Horrity whose "state" draft in favor of William F. Horrity whose "state" draft in favor of William F. Horrity whose "state" draft in favor of William F. Horrity whose "state" draft in favor of William F. Hor

compelled to resurrect and breathe the breath of life into an obsolete and dead statute of Missouri, which, the election of 1892. That statute required the voter himself to mark his registration number and the number of his vote upon the ballot, and in case of his failure to do so the ballot was not to be counted. That was a provision of the law of 1882, After that and prior to the election of 1882 the election law was changed, an entirely new system being ad-speed. Finder this law ballots are furnished to voters by one of the judges of election, one to each voter, but he fore delivering the ballots the judges must write their names or initials on the back of each ballot. their names or initials on the back of each ballot, and before the ballot is deposited in the box it must be numbered by the judges of election in the order in which it is received. The law further provides

the O'Neill ballots which were counted by the can-vassers lacked either the number or initials of one audience present. The programme included an adof these ballots was not east in good faith by voters who were entitled to vote, or that a single one of said voters had not complied with all the requirements of the law so far as he was concerned. The ballots were defective through no fault of the voters, but because the judges of election in three precincts neglected in part to perform the dittes required of them by law. The existing law of Missouri does not say that the voter shall be deprived of his vote, or that it shall not be counted, simply because a judge of election has neglected his duty, and, as before mentioned, the majority of the committee was compelled to resurrect a dead law and rest its decision upon that. In its review of this branch of the case, and it is the only one upon which the majority of the committee relies, the minority says:

of the case, and it is the only one upon which the majority of the committee reiles, the minority says:

"The other cases relating to this general subject were quite fully considered in the very able opinion of Jurige Barciay, and therefore need no special reference in the preparation of this respectively. The propert is the property of the propert

THE AMETHYST

Is the birthday stone for February. We have one of very lovely hue, heartshaped, surrounded with pearls, for pendant or brooch, \$35. Small ones, tastefully mounted in scarf or stick pins, \$2.50 and \$3.50. A very handsome seal, amethyst setting, \$11. Birthday spoon set with amethyst, \$2.50. Send for catalogue.

J. H. Johnston & Co., 17 Union Square, N. Y.

IN AND OUT OF CONGRESS.

DAMAGES MUST BE PAID FOR THE SEIZ-URE OF THE ITATA.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES AND FREE ART-THE PECK-HAM CASE-MR. CARLISLE TO RETURN TO-MORROW-REPORMS IN THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Company against the United States, overruling sel to the claim for \$235,000 damages on account of amount of damages the United States must pay for the seizure of the vessel.

strongly advocated making separate appropriations for these large offices, to be disbursed by their

The suggestion has been made that the Senate may possibly consider the Psekham nomination in open session. The attention of Senators being called only would such a thing not be done, but it was entirely without precedent in the history of the Seciale. The suggestion has not been made by any Senator, and more, if made on the floor, and the attention of the preciding officer called to it, the doars would be closed at once as was done the other day, when Mr Call attempted to explain why he wanted an appointment in his State discussed in open session.

The Treasury Department has entered into an agreement with the owners of the building next of the Assay Office in New York, by which plans have been adopted to abate the nuisance arising rom the chimney of the Assay Office. It has been be suffect of reach a mylaint and no end of correspondence, official and otherwise.

A telegram was received at the Treasury De-partment to-day from Societary Cartisle at Fort-ress Monroe, Va., announcing that he would re-turn to Washington on Thursday afternoon and be at the Treasury on Friday morning.

THE PRESIDENT NAMES JOHN R. REED FOR

DOLE'S LETTER NOT RECEIVED.

An enjoyable and successful literary and musical entertainment for the benefit of the kindergarten that no judge of election shall deposit any ballot upon which the names or iritals of the judges do Sisterhood, at No. 220 East One-hundred-and-difth-st. vassers lacked either the number or initials of one of the judges, or both the number and one of the dress by Daniel P. Hays, who was manager of the of the judges, or both the number and one of the initials, or were otherwise technically defective. There was no testimony to indicate that a single one of these ballots was not cast in good faith by voters who were entitled to vote, or that a single one of said voters had not complied with all the requirements of the law so far as he was concerned. The ments of the law so far as he was concerned. The ballots were defective through no fault of the voters, but because the judges of election in three precincts in the ballots were defective through no fault of the voters, but because the judges of election in three precincts in the by law. The existing law of Missouri does not say that the voter shall be deprived of his vote, for that it shall not be counted, simply because a judge of election has neglected his duty, and, as structors. A relief committee investigates all applications of destitute persons for assistance, and pickardon and physical culture by competent instructors. A relief committee investigates all applications of destitute persons for assistance, and

> ARRESTED AT AN ALLEGED "FENCE." The three men caught in the alleged "fence" at

Justice Koch in the Less Asia where men had been arrested Detective Levy went round there to look for more customers. He arrested Jose Miller, who came with a bundle of sliks, Detective Hunt then went round there and causht Robert Conley with a box of vermouth bitters. He told the officer that the goods had been stolen. All the prisoners were held

President Wilson, of the Health Department, said esterday that an order would be issued to the New-York Steam Company to abate the nulsance caused York Steam Company to abate the nulsance caused by cinders flying from the chimney of its uptown plant in Fifty-ciphth-st, near Madison-ave. The compaint by the City improvement Society that soft coal was being used there had been investi-gated and found to be without foundation. It was discovered, however, that some of the neighboring yards were covered with cinders. The company will be required to use a cinder cap on their chim-ney.

TO GO TO THE JURY TO-DAY.

CLOSE OF THE TESTIMONY IN THE TRIAL OF JOHN Y. M'KANE.

THE DEFENCE IN A BAD PLIGHT-EX-JUDGE TROY MAKES A WEAK ARGUMENT FOR THE GRAVESEND CHIEF-RODERICK'S

Unless the jury in the trial of John Y. McKane shall find it necessary to deliberate on their verdict over night, to-day will witness the end of this important action of the people against one indicted for criminal offences in opposition to their rights as electors.

The trial of McKane has in some respects been tedious, but in no respect has there appeared, on the part of the Court, a disposition to crush pro-



EX-JUDGE TROY SUMMING UP FOR THE DEFENCE ceedings by the exercise of judicial power on

the one side or judicial leniency on the other, Judge Bartlett has presided with a marked degree of patience, no matter which side was advocating its presumed rights under the law. The testimony for the defence in sur-rebuttal closed about noon yesterday, and at 12:45 the Court took a recess until 2 o'clock. An understanding had been reached whereby ex-Judge Troy should occupy the four hours of the afternoon session in summing up for the defence; that General Tracy should sum up for a like period extending from 9 o'clock this morning and others to get rid of the odious income impost by displacing it for the single legacy tax.

The plan of the Senate Committee is said to carry with it some severe siashing into the free list of the House bill. It is generally understood that coffee will be put on the dutable list at about 29 per cent ad valorem, and it is also equally well postoffices in the United States. At present the appost of the properties of the post of the same extraordinary conditions exist there should postoffices in the United States. At present the appost of the post of t until 1 o'clock, when a recess should be taken, the jury at 2 o'clock. This charge will probably some extraordinary conditions exist there should be a verdict within a few hours.

The jury will have many points to consider, and it is possible they will require instructions on law questions; but by midnight, at the latest, a verdict should be rendered. One familiar with the case can see no hope of a verdict for the defendant on any just and honest grounds of reason. The prosecution has presented evidence most convincing, and supported by a high class of witnesses. The attempts of the defence have in almost every case proved abortive under cross-examination. This includes an estimation

of the quality of testimony offered by McKane himself in his own defence, after thirteen hours of inquisition on the witness stand, and in which he swore absolutely to a misstatement of facts in an affidavit declared by his counsel in the mandamus proceedings before Judge Cullen, and adhered to his later conclusions as expressed before the Court and jury. Much was expected of ex-Judge Troy's argu-

ment, and many expressions of surprise were heard upon its conclusion. His speech was fee ble in the condensation and grouping of evi-

Washington, Feb 13.—The President to-day sent to the Scoate the following remnations:
Engene Townsetd, of Pennsylvania, to be Superintersion of the United Stat's Mint at Philadelphia,
John R. Reed, of Pennsylvania, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Philadelphia,
P. Gray Medi, of Pennsylvania, to be Surveyer of Customs for the Pen of Philadelphia,
J. Marchall Wright, of Pennsylvania, to be Naval Officer of Customs for the Pen of Philadelphia,
St. clair A. Mathelland of Pennsylvania, to be Pensylvania, to be Pensylvania, Assential Philadelphia. their houses, which was admissible under the law. Mr. Shepard cross-examined the witness with respect to districts Three and Four. The fact from the office of the Town Clerk last Sunday morning by Gerretson Morris; the witness was not positive about the First District or the third. He said, however, that so late as yesterday morning the copies were first filed in his

"As to the others" was asked. A -I have no recollection.

Q .- You testified as to the Fourth District. When was the Fifth District filed in your office? A.—This morning.

Q.-And the Sixth? A.-This morning. Then a subpoena was offered which required him to produce the certified copy of the registry lists of 1893 in his possession. He was asked: "Did you produce them under the subpoena?"

Q .- Excepting as they came into your posses-

said they had also been in the custody of the counsel for the prosecution.

MR. SHEPARD AROUSED. Mr. Shepard jumped to his feet, and exclaimed

with a shrill, dramatic voice, "Never! I never thought of such a thing, your Honor, as removing these records. They were in my hands only in the Grand Jury room, or in the courtroom." The question was then asked sternly by the Court: "Who removed these records from your

office? A.—Garritson Morris and Mr. Bausen-wein, two of the inspectors.
Q.—And what did they say, if anything? A.— They said Mr. Roderick would like to see them.
The witness, in a pitiful condition of embar-rassment, said that he had seen the copies for the first time yesterday morning when the sub-poena was brought to him for their production, and that he had no received knowledge of their

and that he had no personal knowledge of the existence until they were brought to his office.

THE HICCOUGHING MAN.

MR. CARBERRY'S CASE SIMILAR TO CHARLES COUGHLAN'S.

ANY MAN OR WOMAN IS LIABLE TO BE ATTACKED IF PROPER CARE IS

NOT EXERCISED. Have you read about Mr. John Carberry of Newark, who has been hiccoughing constantly? He has been in a terrible state and all efforts

to check it have proved unavailing. Not long ago Mr. Charles Coughlan, the actor, was troubled the same way, but he recovered finally.

These cases have attracted widespread attention and the question has been raised, "What causes hiccoughing, and am I liable to have it as well as anybody else?"

The real cause is due to a nervous action on the

part of the stomach, which sometimes becomes

constant and goes beyond the reach of the will.

Any attempt to stop it which does not go to the seat of the trouble, namely, the nervous system, is sure to be useless. If a person's nerves are in perfect condition there is not, there cannot be any such thing as hiccoughing. It is plain, therefore, that in order to prevent this serious trouble, as well as so many others that arise from a similar cause, the nerves and the nervous system must be kept in perfect condition.

It is now admitted by scientists, physicians and leading people generally, that there is but one known nerve food, but one thing which really can command and control the nervous system and that is Professor Phelps's great discovery, Paine's celery compound. The phenomenal popularity which this great compound has achieved is due entirely to its merits, and yet its action is simple. It merely feeds, builds up and sustains the nerves and hence puts them in a condition where headaches, trembling hands, depressed spirits, the "blues" and even hiccoughing itself become an impossibility.

The suggestion above given and the lesson that it teaches are simple. They are that in order to preserve health and remain happy it is absolutely necessary to keep the nervous system in perfect shape and when it is realized that this can so castly be accomplished by means of this great discovery it is certainly cause for great congratulation. Any attempt to stop it which does not go to the

marked: "There are none, your Honor," Whereupon Judge Bartlett replied, with consider able irritation: "Then those papers are not evi-dence at all."

dence at all."

A deplorable incident, as operating against the defence, occurred when Mr. Roderick asked if Garretson Morris and Mr. Bausenwein didn't tell the witness that the lists had been asked for in court and were to be produced, and the witness replied that he thought they were not. They simply told him that Mr. Roderick net. They simply told him that Mr. Roderick wanted them, and he sent them along.

This was a merciless onslaught by the prosecu-



M'KANE LISTENING TO THE SUMMING UP. tion on the defence, and at the fag end of the testimony proceedings. The books were finally admitted as evidence, with the ready consent of counsel for the prosecution. EX-JUDGE TROY MAKES HIS APPEAL

After the noon recess ex-Judge Troy opened for the defence. He began with a pathetic history of the life of the defendant, who, being dence; he was lachrymose in his opening and born in Ireland, became a resident of Gravesend dence; he was lachrymose in his opening and lachrymose in his ending, to a degree which excited sneers and laughter, suppressed in obedience to the naturally preserved decorum of a courtroom. McKane himself sat facing the jury with drooping eyelids. It must be truthfu'y said, however, that the man's face bore signs of suffering; and if the jury was of a sentimental quality they might readily have been moved to pity. To the more practical to the figures of the registry lists in 1891 and 1892, but left the jury to draw any conclusions they mind, however, the exhibition in which the defendant was the chief figure was ludicrous.

STARTLING TESTIMONY GIVEN.

but left the jury to draw any conclusions they might from the vote of 1893. He insisted that whatever the inspectors of election might have done inconsistent with the law the defendant

PHILADELPHIA OFFICES FILLED.

The morning session opened with some startling proofs of the low methods pursued by the defence under the guidance of George W. Roderick, the close friend and legal adviser of the Scools the full. The President to-day sent the Scools the full and the gravesend Boss. He closed his cooks to find transferred his revolver from his his testified that in riding with Dr. Beasley the latter had transferred his revolver from his hippocket to his evercoat pocket. Ex-Judge Teoy wanted to impress on the jury that this was quite consistent with the determination on the part of Dr. Beasley to use his weapon, as it was a common habit with men familiar with the use of deadly weapons to draw the trigger while their hand clutched the weapon within their pocket.

After some remarks of a pathetic nature, ex-Judge Troy, whose checks were almost swamped with his own tears, closed his appeal to the jury in words that were not audible two steps distant. McKane was weeping, but a large number of those in the audience were smiling, and

the jury looked embarrassed.

General Tracy will begin his argument at 9 o'clock this morning; Judge Bartlett will deliver his charge at 2 o'clock, and it is probable that by 3 o'clock the case will be in the hands of the jury.

FOREIGN MISSIONS DISCUSSED.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD HOLDS ITS ANNUAL MEETING.

A number of clergymen representing the commit tees on Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Synod of New-York spent most of the day yesterday trying to devise means of impressing the value of missionary work upon their congregations. This was the third annual conference of the committee. The morning and afternoon sessions were held in the Presbyterian Board Building, No. 53 Fifth-ave.; the concluding session was held in the evening, in Q.—Excepting as they came into your possession with this subpoena, were they ever in your possession? A.—Not all of them.

Q.—How many of them were taken away and brought back this morning?

The witness, who is a gray-haired man, sixty or sixty-five years old, squirmed under the question. Judge Bartlett, darting toward him a side glance, asked: "How does it come that you let anybody take those records away, especially in view of a proceeding like this?"

Mr. Voorheis replied: "Because I thought Mr. Boderick wanted to see them."

Judge Bartlett, still looking toward the witness, sharply asked: "Do you let anybody cart away the records of the office at your own sweet will?"

The witness meekly answered: "No, sir,"

Judge Bartlett continuing said: "I think it is incumbent on you to give some reasons. I do not think anything could be more improper than for a public officer to give the records into the hands of one of the defendants." The witness said they had also been in the custody of the counsel for the prosecution. the Central Presbyterian Church, in West Fifty-

At the morning session the Rev. J. Ritchie Smith opened the discussion on the subject, "The Office and Duties of Foreign Mission Committees," The Rev. A. W. Hassey spoke on "The Monthly Concert," and the question, "How Can Our Foreign Missionary Literature Be More Effectively Used?" was discussed by the Rev. W. H. Hubbell. At the afternoon session a series of resolutions, drawn up by a committee, consisting of the Revs. W. H. Hubbell, J. Ritchie Smith, J. E. Adams, Paul Martin and Joseph Speers, were introduced, which recommended, among other things, that missionary literature should be modelled in the lines of the newspaper, and that returned missionaries should visit churches of the Presbytery whenever practicable. The rest of the session was occupied by discussions on the "Systematic Visitations of Churches by Returned Missionaries"; on "Foreign Missions in the Sunday-school," and "How Can Greater Interest Be Developed Among Young People?"

People? At the Central Presbyterian Church, addresses were delivered on "The Relations of the Foreign Missionary to the Home Field"; by Mrs. Wellington White, on "Woman's Work—How can it be better organized within our churches?" and on "The Reflex Influence of Foreign Missions," by the Rev. Dr. John Hail.

UNION LEAGUE AND POLICE LEGISLATION There is to be a special meeting of the Union League Club on the evening of Wednesday, February 21, to receive a report from the club's Committee on Political Reform on (i) what, if any, action should be taken by the club regarding the bills After testimony respecting the calls made upon the town clerk for copies Mr. Shepard put in evidence the subpoena served on Mr. Voorheis yesterday, and asked him to look at the signatures attached thereto. Mr. Roderick objected. Judge Bartlett then inquired where the certificates were, showing that they were copies.

There were none!

The prosecution here gained a big point, and in the confidence of the discovery, Mr. Shepard re-